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Your Survival Plan for Nuclear Fallout Emergency

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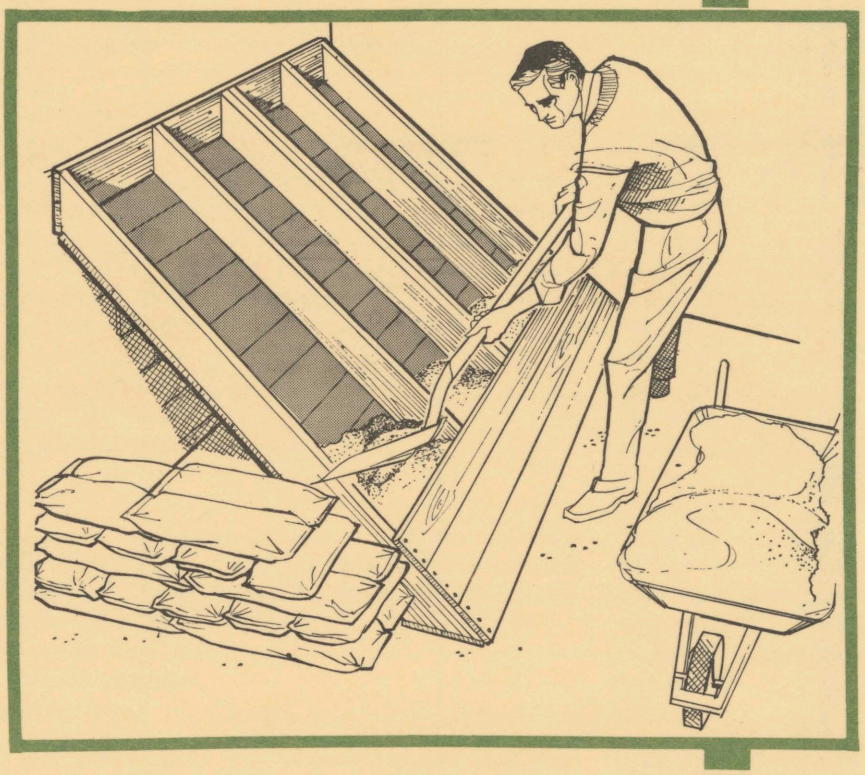
Your Survival Plan

For Nuclear Fallout Emergency



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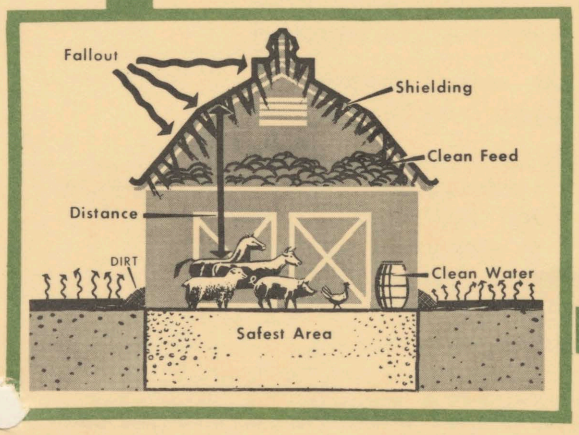

No thinking citizen can deny that we live in a nuclear age, that nuclear attack or accident is possible.

The lack of protection in the United States is a constant temptation to the communist world to try for an easy conquest.

Fear feeds on ignorance. Knowledge dispels fear, and, with courage, leads to constructive action.

The insert lists briefly the steps you can take (many of them at little or no cost) for survival of your family and the democratic way of life.

On the inside of this cover are forms you can use to write down your own survival plan, based on what you can do today, or will do soon.

FAMILY EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN WORK SHEET

(for use in case of nuclear attack or accident)

Post on back of closet door or other place available for quick reference

Item	What is to be done (highest priority first)	Who will do it (list 1st, 2nd, 3rd choices in case 1st choice not at home)
Water		
Food		
Radio, Instruments, Misc.		

FARM EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN SHEET

(for use in case of nuclear attack or accident)

Post on back of closet door or other place available for quick reference

Item	What is to be done (highest priority first)	Who will do it (list 1st, 2nd, 3rd choices in case 1st choice not at home)
Livestock shelter		
Livestock water		
Livestock feed		
Stored crops		

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SURVIVAL SUMMARY — HOME

The warning	Immediate emergency By radio Flash of light in sky City sirens (if power on) Particles falling	Minimum preparedness Battery power radio and extra batteries	Highly desirable preparedness NEAR system (plugs into electric power supply) Nearby city siren
Family shelter	(As time permits.) Cover basement or cellar windows with dirt. Lie on floor near wall. Move mattresses and blankets downstairs. Put table in corner of basement, cover with sandbags, dirt bags, or dirt. Use interior doors across chairs, or lean against wall, cover with dirt, sand, or other material, stack at least 1 foot of sand or dirt bags along sides, leaving opening next to shortest wall.	Basement fallout shelter with protection factor of 100. Can be sitdown or lie-down type. Stocks of canned goods and other foods for two weeks.	Check on county warning plans. Basement shelter with sleeping, cooking, eating, waste disposal, lighting, and first aid facilities, also battery radio, space heat; independent of gas and electric mains. Food supplies for two weeks.
Note: Stay in shelter for 48 hours to 2 weeks, depending on radioactivity. 55% of the total radiation has passed in 48 hours, intensity would be 1% as much as at H+1 (one hour after blast). 70% of the total radiation has passed in 2 weeks, intensity is 1/1000 as much as at H+1. Anyone leaving shelter must be decontaminated (change of clothes, thorough washing) before reentering. Use raincoat, hat, and overshoes for trips outdoors. Take them off when reentering shelter area.			
Drinking water (Family)	Shut off city water supply, turn off water heater, use faucet at bottom for drinking water. An ordinary zeolite water softener will remove much radioactive material. (Softener tank may become radioactive if used for this.) As time permits, before fallout arrives, fill tubs, pails, etc. with water from supply. Water from covered wells and water systems would be safe. Cisterns safe if spout turned so water cannot enter from roof. Try to provide at least ½ gallon per day per person. Toilet flush tanks hold about 4 gallons of drinkable water.	Be sure water supply is adequate for 2 weeks. If not, store water in jugs. One gallon per person per day desirable.	Protect water sources from contamination. Provide means of pumping without electric power. On a farm considerable water would be needed for decontaminating of people and equipment working outdoors.
Food	Gather available food stocks into basement. Corn or wheat from a bin can sustain life. In case of power off, leave freezer closed until food is needed or can be canned.	Two weeks food supply of canned, dried, or other easily-preserved foods. Can purchase supply, use from stock and replace with new as it is used.	Two weeks supply of foods and facilities for cooking that are independent of gas and electric mains.
Radiation measurement	Listen to battery radio for estimates on radiation levels. Check with local monitoring teams (Soil Conservation Service and others) if possible.	Purchase dosimeter type "Citizen kit" for radiation measurement—contains ratemeter and dosimeter which registers total. Cost: about $25.	For trips outside, a geiger counter would be useful for checking effectiveness of decontamination when returning.

Note: Many plans have been made for checking and reporting levels for radiation, setting up emergency hospitals, evacuation to less-contaminated areas, distribution of food from surplus stocks, emergency police and fire protection, classifying soils for food production, operation of dispersed industrial capacity for essential needs. But how well these plans work out would depend on: (1), individual and family knowledge and preparedness, (2), local civil defense organization and cooperation, and (3), faith in our democratic way of life and the courage to defend it. Federal and state governments could not be relied on for help for several weeks, in the event of a large-scale nuclear attack.

SURVIVAL SUMMARY—FARM

	Immediate emergency	Minimum preparedness	Highly desirable preparedness
The warning	By radio Flash of light in sky City sirens (if power on) Particles falling	Battery power radio and extra batteries	NEAR system (plugs into electric power supply) Nearby city siren
Livestock shelter	Put animals into available barns and sheds. If no sheds, put in lot where there is no grass. Basement barns preferred. Overhead hay storage helpful. Put cows with calves. Open windows on confined systems (hogs, poultry) to allow ventilation without power.	Decide which animals will receive best protection. Plan to use best shelter for this and improve it.	Construction with concrete offers much more protection from radiation. This may cost very little more in some types of building. Removable plastic covers or washing facilities might be used to decontaminate roofs. When fallout stops, particles can be plowed under in barn lots or a layer of soil removed.
Livestock water	Locate livestock with enough water for at least 48 hours, more if possible. Contaminated water is better than no water at all. Fallout particles likely to settle to bottom.	Have available enough troughs, tubs, etc. for 48-hour supply.	For automatic fountains, standby electric power to run water system. Water from covered wells would not be contaminated.
Livestock feed	Put feed with livestock to last 48 hours or more. Locate under roof if at all possible. Hay and roughages would limit intake. On silos without roof, or haystacks, discard top six inches before feeding after fallout.	Cover feed supplies with plastic or canvas cover. Feed stored under roof probably would not be contaminated.	Locate all feed storage under roof. Provide electric standby power for operation of feeding systems. PTO Drive most suitable.
Stored crops	Close doors, hatches, etc. on all grain and other crop storages.	Keep feed supply for several weeks on hand.	Store all crops under roof, in closed buildings.
Fuel	Conserve fuel, gasoline for essential operations, such as standby generators, water pumping, heating. Turn thermostats as low as possible.	Keep at least 2 weeks supply of fuel on hand at all times. Electric service likely to be restored when safe to work on lines.	Find out what plans are in county for post-attack fuel supplies.

Note: Livestock which did not receive a lethal dose of radiation in the first 48 hours would be likely to survive. As with humans, symptoms of radiation sickness may be delayed for several days. Surviving animals should be given uncontaminated feed and water as long as possible. Information on suitable cropping and livestock enterprises after fallout is available from Civil Defense officials and county Extension offices.